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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

FEB 26 1917

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Wholesale and Retail
PRICE LIST

**Myrtle Springs
Nursery, Orchard &
Canning Company**

W. A. T. MURREY, Gen. Mgr.

**Myrtle Springs, Van Zandt County
Post Office, Wills Point, Texas**

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LIBRARY
WILLIS POINT

To Our Customers

READ ALL THIS AND KEEP IN MIND WHAT WE TELL YOU.

OUR NURSERY

has been established for thirty-one years and has been under one continual management at the same place by our Mr. Murrey, who has resided in this county for more than half a century, has been raised here and his reputation, for good or bad, is well known to the people here. We refer to any county official, banker, merchant, or any reputable citizen of our county who will answer enquiries, where postage is enclosed for reply. It means more than your money to entrust your nursery order to anyone, for it requires time, labor and land to grow an orchard. We are not perfect and of course will some times make mistakes, but stand ready and anxious to either replace stock not true to name; or refund the money paid but it is hereby understood by those ordering nursery stock of us that we are not to be held responsible for more than the amount paid us.

OUR LOCATION. We are located in the fruit belt of East Texas and in the famous fruit town of Myrtle Springs, eight miles out from Wills Point, where a sumptuous living can be had for less money than most any other locality in Texas. For these reasons labor can be secured for less money and as a result we are growing nursery stock for less money and, best of all, we are selling direct to our customers and thereby saving them the cost of traveling salesmen. We would not cast a slur at any honest salesman, for they are often public benefactors, as many people would not buy nursery stock only from them, and as a rule the man who will grow fruits for the body and a nice yard for comfort, will generally produce fruits of the soul. However, we can not see any reason why you should pay fancy prices for anything when you can secure it from the real producer for less money. It suits us to sell direct and it's with you. Kind reader, decide from whom you will buy. If you buy from us direct, and you have any complaints, it's your honest duty to tell us.

SPECIAL NOTICE. We shall substitute other good varieties when sold out of such as are ordered, unless notified not to do so. If we don't grow the things you want we will buy them for you at a reasonable price, if we can do so.

To estimate the number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants, which will give the number of square feet allotted to each plant, and divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by this number, the quotient will be the number of plants required.

DIRECTION FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow on tight land after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, fertilizing is not necessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of peas, straw, grass or leaves. No barnyard manure should be used.

PREPARATION OF THE TREES. This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold. First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently opened to sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit; and second, to preserve the natural balance between the roots and the branches of the tree, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery and many of the roots are broken, as will be the case, however careful the packing and transportation may be performed, it becomes very necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the trees, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the de-

mand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time no growth already secured should be wasted.

PLANTING. The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in about the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. A pail of water may be poured upon the earth to settle it about the roots. Finish the planting by placing soil enough about the tree to raise it somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the trees it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in autumn it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees. It should be removed in the spring.

MULCHING. This is properly done by placing a layer of straw, hay, leaves or cane mashes from three to six inches from the tree. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, renders water unnecessary, and in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

CULTIVATING AFTER PLANTING. Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed, that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception, and they are perfect in shape and thriftiness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure. So he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies, that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among their branches, nor the borer cuts its way into their trunks, that the grasses do not form a close turf about them, or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence corners, and break down the tender branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly,

the shoots are vigorous, the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil, and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial, but really important matters, sees instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hopes in a few mossy, scraggy misshappen specimens of what me considers his ill-fortne, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his negiect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for his care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain should see that all are carefully mulched, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the tree.

TREATMENT OF TREES THAT HAVE BEEN FROZEN IN PACKAGE, OR RECEIVED DURING FROSTY WEATHER. Place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some other such place, coll, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to fourteen hours. When ready to plant prune more closely.

PRUNING. Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of large limbs may not be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases, whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; and whenever it is done, the wood should be carefully pared smooth, and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing or intrferring with each other; and to keep the head in symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year while they are young, and very little pruning will be needed afterward.

GRAPEVINES require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting give the roots plenty of room, and settle the soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning; in November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season allow but three buds to grow, which should make ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters should exercise good common sense.

BERRIES should have a strong soil and kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Dewberries and blackberries should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove the mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure. If set for fruit, keep the runners off.

CAPE JESAMINE. After setting, dirt should be heaped upon the entire plant until after freezes in the spring, then removed. Next and succeeding winters protect from freezes. Figs should be buried on some elevated place until after freezes, then set out. The next winter bend the branches down and cover until spring, then tie up.

ROSES should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants, and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

Notwithstanding the fact that labor and everything else is higher and heretofore we are going to hold to these extraordinary low prices for the present season, but cannot pay express, which would be light on one man, but on hundreds of orders would be quite a sum. Our prices are just about one-half what we should get for our stock. If there ever was a time when people should set orchards and raise their own fruits, it is now.

General Price List

PEACHES

We designate our peaches as freestone or clingstone, thus (cling), (free). In ordering give the name of peach and leave off the designation.

Most people know but little about the varieties of fruits and often order something not adapted to their locality. In such cases it's better to leave the selection to us. Your orchard will be an advertisement for our nursery, be it good or bad, and we want you to have the best.

MAY AND JUNE—Mayflower, Victor, Mamie Ross, Arp Beauty, Gov. Hogg, (All semi-clings.)

JULY AND AUGUST—Gen. Lee (freestone), Chinese Cling, Elberta (free), Elberta Cling, Lemon Cling, Indian Cling, Augbert (or August Elberta, free), Crawford's Eearly (free), Crawford's Late and Mixon Cling.

EARLY SEPTEMBER TO LATE OCTOBER—Heath Cling, Henrietta, and Stinson's October.

Prices.

2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft	4 to 5 ft
Each	Each	Each
7c	8 1-3c	12 1-3c
500—\$30	500—37.50	500—\$50
1000—\$50	1000—67.50	1000—\$90

The following named peaches in 2 to 3 feet only, same price of other 2 to 3 foot peaches: Early Berta (free), Pisgah (cling), Bell of Georgia (free), Murrey Cling, Champion (free), The Queen (free), Carmón (free), Davenport's October and October Indian, Matthews Beauty.

APPLES

MAY AND JUNE—Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June.

JULY AND AUGUST—Summer Queen, Yellow Horse, Maiden Blush.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER—Jonathan, Ben Davis, Arkansas.

sas Black, Staymon's Wine Sap, Texas Red, Mammoth Black Twig, Missouri Pippin, Black Twig, Kinnard's Choice, Delicious, Gano, Arkansas Black.

Prices

2 to 3 Feet	3 to 4 Feet
Each, 8 1-3c	Each 10c
500—\$37.50	500—\$45
1000—\$70	1000—\$85

CRAB APPLES—Whitney. Double the price of other apples.

PEARS

Garber, Keifer nd Bartlett.

The Kiefer is by far the best all-round purpose pear for all sections to be found. If allowed to remain on the tree until ripe, then gathered carefully, wrapped with paper and packed down in some dark place, they are hard to equal.

Prices

2 to 3 Feet	3 to 4 Feet
Each, 12 1-2c	Each, 15c
500—\$50.50	500—\$60
1000—\$90	1000—\$100

Bartlett—Add 2 cents to above prices.

PLUMS

Wild Goose, Eagle, Botan (called Abundance), Burbank, America, Golden, Golden Beauty, Red June.

2 to 3 Feet	3 to 4 Feet
Each 10c	Each 12 1-2c
500—\$42.50	500—\$55
1000—\$75	1000—\$100

We have a few thousand peaches, also plums 12 to 18 and 18 to 24 inches high. These were buded too late to make much growth but as the buds were taken from bearing trees, they will bear as early as larger trees and the trees will live longer. They will require some more careful work the first year, especially the plowing.

Peaches 12 to 18 inches, 5c each.

Peaches 18 to 24 inches, 6c each.
Plums 12 to 18 inches 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c each.
Plums 18 to 24 inches, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c each.

CHERRIES

Prices

2 to 3 Feet	3 to 4 Feet
Each 20c	Each 25c
500—\$75	500—\$100

Montmorency and Early Richmond.

APRICOTS

Moorpark and Cluster

Prices

18 to 24 inches	2 to 3 Feet	3 to 4 Feet
Each 12 1-2c	Each 15c	Each 20c
500—\$50	500—\$60	500—\$75

Please don't unpack your trees if frozen, but store them in some dark and warm place until weather moderates.

MULBERRIES

Hick's Everbearing

Prices.

3 to 4 Feet	4 to 5 Feet	5 to 6 Feet
Each 10c	Each 15c	Each 17 1-2
500—\$45	500—\$60	500—\$75

FIGS

Magnolia (or Texas Wonder), largest of all.

Prices.

12 to 18 inches	18 to 24 inches	2 to 3 Feet
Each 15c	Each 20c	Each 25c
500—\$65	500—\$90	500—\$100

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

Prices.

2 to 3 Feet	3 to 4 Feet
Each 25c	Each 35c
500—\$100	500—\$150

PECANS

Budded Paper Shell: Stewart, Frotscher and Money Maker. Two to three feet, 75c; three to four feet, \$1.00 each.

(From common seed).

Each 15c	100-\$12.50	1000-\$100
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GRAPES

Moore's Early (Blue Black), Luta (Pink), Catawba (Pink), Niagara (White), Concord (Blue Black), Herbemont (Pink), Dracut's (Blue Black), Moore's Diamond (White), Brighton (Bright Red), Agawam (Amber), Wooden (Black), Goethe (Red), Meuch (Black), Black Spanish.

Prices.

Each 7½c	100-\$6.00	500-\$25.00	1000-\$45.00
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BLACKBERRIES

McDonald (extra early), Dallas, Robertson. Same price as dewberries.

DEWBERRIES.

Austin.

Prices.

Under 50, 2c 50-75c 100-\$1.25 500-\$5.00 1000-\$8.00

SPECIAL HYMALAYA BLACKBERRY. One plant will soon cover a trellis of 25 feet. Bears well and satisfactory. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES

Gregg, Kansas, Miller.

Prices.

Each 5c	100-\$4.00	500-\$17.50	1000-\$32.50
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STRAWBERRIES

Klondike, Improved Lady Thompson and Excelsior (early to mid-season).

50-50c	100-75c	500-2.00	1000-3.50
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RHUBARB PIE PLANT

Prices.

7½c each, \$5.00 per 100.

SHADE TREES

Sycamore and Hackberry.

Prices.

5 to 6 Feet	6 to 7 Feet	7 to 8 Feet	9 to 10 Feet
Each 25c	Each 30	Each 40c	Each 50c
500—\$100	500—\$125	500—\$175	500—\$225

Texas Wild Cherry.

The Wild Cherry is not only a fine shade, but produces fine, small, early cherries.

Four to five feet 25c each; 6 to 7 feet, 35c each
Umbrella China.

4 to 5 feet, 40c 5 to 6 feet, 50c

EVERGREENS.

Magnolias.

2 and 3 feet, 35c per foot high.

Rosedale Arborvitae.

10 to 12 inches, 25c 18 to 24 inches, 50c.
Golden and Pyramidal Arborvitae, same price as Rosedale.

Honeysuckle and Matrimony Vines.

Each 10c Per 100, \$7.50.

Cape Jasamines.

10 to 12 inches, each 20c 12 to 15 inches, each 25c
24 to 30 inches, each 50c.

Californio Privit

10 to 12 inches, 3c each; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALTHEA—Red, Purple, Variegated and White.

CRAPE MYRTLE—Red, Purple and Pink.

3 to 4 feet, each 25c; 500—100.04.

SPECIAL: Blue Crepe Myrtle, 2 ft., 25c.

MONTHLY ROSES.

We have tested many varieties of fine roses and have selected the following as our choice of all and can cheerfully recommend them:

American Beauty (Brilliant red), White LaFrance, Pink LaFrance, Striped LaFrance, Hellen Gould (crimson), Meteor (velvety red), Gruss an Tiplitz (fiery red), Kaiserene Augusta Victoria (pure white), Etoil D Lyon (bright yellow), Paul Neron (Shining bright pink), General Jacque Menot (crimson), Perle D' Jorden (yellow), pink Cochet, white Cochet, Yellow Cochet, Francis Kruger (copery yellow), Etoil D' France (brilliant crimson), Pink Testout, Lady Detroit (clear rich pink).

CLIMBERS

Kaiserine (white), Marechal Neil (yellow), La Marque (yellow), Reine Marie Henriette—Large, full, fine form; beautiful cherry-red, with a shade of violet; somewhat flat and highly scented. An extra climber. Evergreen Gem, (creamy white), Hardy, Strong and almost evergreen foliage. Good bloomer after first year.

Each 25c. Per Dozen \$2.50

MEXICAN TUBE ROSE—5c each, 50c per dozen.

CANAS—5c each, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

RICHARD WALLACE—Best of yellow Cannas, pure canary yellow, large flowers, green foliage, fine for hedges, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

WYOMING—King of Giants, orange colored flowers, purple foliage, 7 feet, fine for screens.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with bright red.

CHAS. HENDERSON—Rich crimson flowered Canna. A splendid dwarf, compact grower, throwing up direct, compact heads of bloom of immense size. The individual flowers are among the very largest. Color dark crimson.

King Humbert—Extra fine dark red.

We shall not here give a full description of the various fruits we grow, but will say that everything listed is specially adapted to some parts of the territory in which we sell trees, and unless our customers are sure they know just what they want, would advise that they leave the selection to us, for that's our business and will always take great care to make such selections as we are sure will be best for them.

You can make choice of the size trees wanted and select such as you know are all right and leave balance to us if you desire.

We do not grow the kinds of trees that will take care of themselves and if that's the kind you want, do not buy of us.

Buyers may feel absolutely safe in purchasing stock from us, as our trees, plants, etc., are carefully examined by the state entomologist, then subject to a very close examination by ourselves with a health certificate attached to each order.

Terms: Cash or C. O. D., when one-fourth of amount accompanies order. For convenience, address,

**W. A. T. MURREY,
WILLS POINT, TEXAS.**

We have land near Myrtle Springs for sale on extra reasonable terms. Would sell from ten acres up and on terms so one could buy a home.

We sell direct to the consumer.
You pay no middle man's profit.
This accounts for our extreme-
ly low prices. . . .

A Certificate of Inspection according to law
will accompany each shipment
